

CHRISTIAN SECRETARY.

PUBLISHED BY PHILEMON CANFIELD, UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE CONNECTICUT BAPTIST CONVENTION.

"WHAT THOU SEEST, WRITE—AND SEND UNTO THE—CHURCHES."

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THE CHRISTIAN SECRETARY,
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PERSECUTION OF BAPTISTS IN JAMAICA.

We copy from the London Missionary Herald for May, the following recent intelligence from Jamaica. It will be seen that the Gospel is making progress among the colored people, notwithstanding all the efforts of the planters to banish it, and those who preach it, from their island. The trials of the Baptist missionaries are severe, but the spirit which their story must awaken in Great Britain will hasten their deliverance, and put a speedy end to the triumph of their oppressors.—V. F. Oba.

Since our last Herald was sent to press, two packets have arrived from this island, by which a variety of important intelligence has been received. A royal proclamation has been issued against the "Colonial Unions," and this was accompanied by a circular letter from His Excellency the Governor, requiring the prompt obedience and co-operation of the Magistrates in enforcing it. But the wild and daring contumacy of the planters was not to be so easily suppressed. A spirit of determined adherence to the resolutions of the Union displayed itself in several parts of the island, especially in the parish of St. Ann's, where the persecuting system originated. These demonstrations of hostility against the government, have been met by Earl Mulgrave in a spirit of calm and dignified firmness, well becoming his office and character. The Custos of that parish has been removed from his office, with nine more of his brother magistrates, and the principal officers of the militia have been publicly cashiered. We trust these just and decided measures will produce a good effect; but it is more than ever apparent, that peace and good order cannot be established in the island, on any solid basis, till the whole frame of society there be remodelled. But we turn from these general remarks to give a condensed account of the occurrences more immediately affecting our mission.

The state of the church at Hanover-street in Kingston, under Mr. Tinson's pastoral care, is such as to afford him much encouragement. The ordinances of divine worship are continued among them without interruption, and some pleasing additions have lately been made to their number. Eight were baptized on the first Sabbath in March, which makes the whole number received during the year, fifty-one. Mr. Tinson has also been enabled to resume his occasional services at the subordinate station of Vallahs, where the congregation consists almost entirely of slaves. Threats have indeed been employed, but in vain, to deter him from these labors of love. "These are not times," remarks our brother, "to trouble one's heart about the frowns of wicked men. Life is short, and souls are daily plunging into eternity unprepared; therefore, as long as any opportunity is left us of preaching Christ, it becomes an imperative duty, irrespective of all personal considerations, to proclaim his love to perishing sinners. If God be glorified, what does it matter, though we be trampled into the dust?"

After laboring among the people at East Queen-st., Kingston, for four months, Mr. Gardner has been unanimously requested to continue with them. He reports, that since the commencement of the persecution, the love of some, as was to be expected, had grown cold; but that "the constancy of others is beyond all description." He expected (Feb. 4th) to baptize about thirty, who had given hopeful evidence of conversion. As an additional proof of the furious malignancy shown on all possible occasions by the enemies of our missionaries, we may mention that when Mr. Gardner sent to Savanna-la-mar for his furniture and books, he found that the whole had been thrown into the highway, and nearly all destroyed. The little that was saved could not be sent to Kingston, as a negro could be hired to carry it to the wharf; all were afraid to be seen with anything belonging to a Baptist. The very foundations of our chapel there have been dug up, and the stones casted from the spot at midnight!

Although Spanish Town is the seat of government, our friend Mr. Taylor has suffered much molestation in the performance of his duties there, and at the subordinate stations of Vere and Old Harbor. Since the issuing of the royal proclamation, these annoyances have abated, and at the date of his last letters he had resumed his country services. It must be noted, however, that he preaches to free persons only; slaves are prevented from attendance.

The circumstance of Mr. Baylis' imprisonment was briefly stated in our number for March. The following extract from a letter received since, will give a clear view of the system now pursued by the magistrates. Our readers will not be insensible to the appeal at the close.

You have no doubt heard that the magistrates in Jamaica long contended that no dissenting minister was authorized to preach in any parish in which he had not been licensed at the quarter sessions. This question was for a time settled by the decision of the grand court in the case of Rex vs. Whitehouse and Orton. It was then decided by our late Chief Justice Scarlett, and our late Attorney General James, that a missionary being licensed in one parish entitled him to preach in any part of the island. I came to reside in this parish shortly after that decision, and consequently did not deem it necessary to apply for a license here, as I had been duly licensed in St. Catharine's, and have gone on preaching the gospel of peace without interruption, to the no small annoyance of many who

wish to oppose the kingdom of Christ in every way they can. At last one Mr. George Vidal, clerk of the vestry, and a magistrate for this parish, employed two white men to attend the meeting at Ora-Cabessa, and then go to a Mr. L. R. Stevens, another magistrate of persecuting notoriety, and swear that they had heard me preach in an unlicensed house, and that I was not licensed for this parish. On these affidavits a warrant was granted, and I was apprehended, and was by this L. R. Stephens bound over to appear at the next quarter sessions, and in the mean time neither to teach or preach under the penalty of £100. At the quarter sessions I was called on to answer to the charges of having preached in the parish without a license, and in an unlicensed house; and though I proved, by documents produced in court, that I had been duly licensed in the island, and that the building in which I preached was registered in the bishop's office according to the first of William and Mary, I was sentenced by the Hon. Henry Cox, Lawrence Reid Stevens, and Robert Fairweather, Esqrs. to "pay a fine of £10, to stand committed until such fine was paid, and not to preach again in the parish without being first licensed at the quarter sessions. I there applied for such license, but it was refused. Nothing can be more evident than the object these magistrates have in view, in claiming the prerogative of licensing ministers for their respective parishes, and yet invariably refusing to grant such licenses. They think by this means to put a stop to the spread of the gospel, and thus keep the negroes in brutal ignorance; and, I fear they will be too successful, unless some effectual measures are adopted by the British government; for I think it is quite vain to look for redress from any persons in authority here. Surely the King of England does not wish men to hold his commission of the peace for the purpose of hindering the spread of the gospel, by fining and imprisoning its ministers! It is certainly disgraceful to Britain, that in this enlightened age, ministers of the gospel should be apprehended and sent to jail in the king's name, for no other crime than that of preaching the Gospel of Jesus Christ; and that those who thus abuse the king's commission of the peace, should be allowed to do so with impunity.

I wish the friends of missions in England would importune government until something effectual is done, for I think we have sufficient proof, that if we get redress at all, it must be from home.

Mr. Dendy removed in the commencement of the year from Spanish Town to Port Royal, and subsequently to Anatto Bay. Mr. Dendy had scarcely entered on his labors before he was arrested and conveyed to prison. The following is a copy of the commitment:

"Jamaica, S. S., St. George's.

Receive into your custody the body of Walter Dendy, (charged with having preached at the Baptist chapel on Anatto Bay, without license,) and him you are to keep in safe custody until discharged by the due course of law.

Given under our hands and seals this February 27, 1833. (signed) JOHN BELL, JAMES SHENTON."

To the keeper of the Gaol of the County of Surry, Kingston.

Mr. Dendy says:—Although I was sent here to prevent my preaching, yet, yesterday (Sabbath) I very much enjoyed two opportunities with which I was favored, of proclaiming the glad tidings of salvation through a crucified Saviour, to the prisoners, who apparently listened with much attention. The Lord appeared to be with us indeed, and of a truth. O that he would be pleased to bless these services to the good of those who attended; then, I shall have no cause to regret, but rather rejoice, that God in his Providence brought me hither; he can overrule, and I have no doubt, but that he will, all these events, for the promotion of his own glory. I have learned by experience, that God does not confine his presence to his people to times or to places, but that he will be with his people at all times and under all circumstances, and that, if we are in the path of duty, his grace shall be sufficient for us. He will make his strength perfect in our weakness.

Application for Mr. Dendy's enlargement, on bail was made to the Chief Justice the day after this letter was written, and it was expected that he would be released in a few hours.

The following extract from Mr. Clarke, affords pleasing evidence that the gospel is continuing to produce its blessed effects, notwithstanding all the efforts which are made to suppress it. The letter bears date February 4.

I am still cheered with seeing the work of God prosper, in the face of all the opposition that the enemies of religion can give. I think in a former letter I mentioned to you that on the 21st of October 1832, I baptized seventy-seven. I have since baptized, on December 28, at Spanish Town, forty-two; and on Jan. 13, 1833, at Constance Spring, Saint Thomas-in-the-Vale, fifty-one; on the same day on which I baptized in the country, the constable was sent to me by the magistrates to require me to produce my license; he did not come, however, until 12 o'clock at noon—and as I was just concluding public service, he did not interrupt me until I had pronounced the benediction. He then said: I am required by the magistrates to ask you to show your license. I replied, Present my respects to the magistrates, and say, I cannot attend to such a request made on the Sabbath day. C. I am commanded then by the magistrates, to disperse the meeting.—M. The people are going immediately—the worship is over—you must have heard me pronounce the blessing.—C. I must see the meeting disperse before I leave. I then said to the people, who still kept their seats: You will go quietly to your homes as you always do. C. I hope you are aware, Sir, that I am only obeying the orders of the magistrates.—M. I am aware of that, and shall thank you to inform them that it is from conscientious motives that I refuse to obey their requirement; and not from any unwillingness to produce my license, nor from any disregard to their authority. If they will apply to me on a proper day, I shall be very ready to attend to them.—C. Very well, Sir, I shall do

this. I ought to have written to you some time ago, but have not had time to do so; will you please to inform me where you may be found?—M. Baptist Mission House, Spanish Town.—C. Will you favor me with your first name?—M. John. This constable is a man of color, under the power of the Whites. He after this made an affidavit that he had heard me preaching to a number of slaves and free, in an unlicensed house, &c. I was summoned to appear before the magistrates for my great crime; the summons was served upon me the day before the issuing of the king's proclamation, and the governor's circular; and on the second day after these were published, I had to answer for my illegal conduct; having preached in a duly registered house—myself also having an island license to preach! They would not examine my license for the house—my license to preach was good, they said, for the parish of Port Royal, but for no other; so I must not preach again in St. Thomas-in-the-Vale until I obtained a license at the Quarter Sessions; or, if I did, I should be punished. I said, I wished to pay all due deference to magistrates, but could not promise to give up attending to what I believed to be my duty. I have not room in this letter, or I should have given what passed in the peace office.

I intend to go on as usual, and shall D. V., on Saturday next proceed there to preach on the Sabbath. If the constable and his companions again come, I shall have my people instructed simply to offer passive resistance; and shall do the same myself. If he takes me out of the house by force, I shall not resist it—and if he takes the people out in the same way, I trust I shall find that my advice and command will be quite sufficient to induce them to submit quietly to any treatment they may receive; then they will cause me to give bail to appear for trial, I shall give it, and go again and preach—and this as often as they may think proper to require bail; then, if I be fined, I shall not pay it, but go to jail, (preach to the prisoners if they will attend, who will, I have no doubt, soon grant me my liberty; and perhaps, in a short time, we shall know what the law is with respect to Dissenters in Jamaica; for we know not what it is at present.

The person who encourages the worship of God at Constance Spring, has also been before the magistrates, and reproved sharply, and commanded to appear at the Quarter Sessions, as he would not be scolded or frightened out of her adherence to the truth.

The island is in a very unsettled state; the governor has been insulted while passing along the streets—the papers daily heap abuse upon him—and the Unionists are making a stand against the proclamation lately received; no half measures will do—nor will our esteemed governor resort to such means; he will, no doubt, take proper measures to put down rebellious meetings, and overawe those who resist his authority.

Mr. Kingston has proceeded to Manchioneal, the station heretofore occupied by Mr. Burton; but whether he will be permitted to commence active operations immediately is uncertain.

The accounts from Mount Charles indicate a growing attention to the Word, which is published there without interruption. Mr. White-horne makes the following statement, under the date of March 1.

I am glad to say that the number of attendants has so much increased, as to oblige me to give up exactly one half the accommodations hitherto reserved for the minister.

I hope soon to visit a populous district, about eight or nine miles distant, to try to establish a branch there. The number of members and inquirers in my book at present, is nearly 6,000.

We have reserved, to the last, our intelligence from Montego Bay, because circumstances have invested that station with more than ordinary importance in the present juncture of Colonial affairs. Messrs. Nichols and Abbot have had much to undergo, and their last letter was dated from the Common Gaol; but the spirit of meek and cheerful endurance, which our readers will have remarked in preceding extracts from other brethren, appears to have been given them also. But we prefer giving their history in their own language. Under date of Nov. 6, they write:—

"The anticipations expressed in T. F. A's. letter of October 5, have been too fully realized,—our local authorities have openly avowed their determination not to acknowledge or act upon any English statute securing toleration to Protestant Dissenters; and we are firmly of opinion that the barriers which impede the progress of the gospel in this country will accumulate and strengthen, while the local authorities continue to be invested with discretionary power, unless an imperative mandate be issued from the Colonial Office, or other means adopted, having for their object the permanent establishment of civil and religious liberty. We have been induced to make these remarks preparatory to the following detail of facts, which we think will fully prove their correctness, and form one more ground for increased exertion on the part of our more highly favored brethren in England. S. N. arrived here on the 21st ult. after a tedious and uncomfortable passage from Kingston, and as the court of Quarter Sessions drew near, we devoted a considerable portion of the intermediate time to the consideration of the two toleration acts said to be in force in this island by our new Attorney-general, viz.: The 1st William and Mary, and 10th Anne. From these acts we soon perceived no benefit would accrue to us. We therefore determined to be present at the Quarter Sessions, and to govern our conduct as to applying or not, according to the decision of the court, in the case of the Wesleyan Missionary, who, we knew, would apply. The court met on the 30th ult., when Mr. Murray, Wesleyan Missionary, offered to qualify, but met with a peremptory refusal. The bench was composed (for the occasion) of fourteen individuals, some of whose names have frequently come before you on the list of suborners of perjury, and demolishers of chapels, John Coates, Esq., being President. Mr. Murray appeared before the bench, presented his official documents, and requested them to qualify him as a Dissenting Minister. Mr. Henry Waite

Plummer, said they were determined not to allow any Sectarian Minister to preach—that there was no law granting it to them as a right—that he, for one, did not, and would not, allow any English law to be in force in this island, and that, consequently, they would not grant him a license. This objection being of a general nature, the answer given to Mr. M. was equally applicable to ourselves, so that the necessity of our applying was removed; and, as we expected that our refusal would be couched in insulting language, in consequence of the greater prejudice and ill-will existing against us, we deemed it prudent not to make the request. On the following day, (Oct. 31st.) Mrs. Renwick's case was brought forward. She was charged with having permitted an illegal assemblage of slaves in her house on Sunday the 17th of June last, in contravention of the slave law. Mr. Grignon on the part of the crown, failed to produce any evidence to convict her of the alleged crime, although two witnesses out of the three were obtained, as it appeared, during the time of trial. The head constable, the only witness who was present at the said meeting, declared in court his inability to identify a single slave, or to give any reason for fancying that slaves must have been present. Another stated that he saw a slave enter the yard-gate on the morning of the said 17th of June, and that it was a very natural conclusion that the said slave went to the said meeting—an ex-constable stated that on the same morning he saw some persons enter Mrs. Renwick's yard, whom he had been in the habit of driving out of the streets at night, and, therefore, they must have been slaves. This was all the evidence adduced on the trial. On the part of Mrs. Renwick, it was maintained by her attorney that the house was in T. F. Abbot's possession, and that, consequently, Mrs. R. should not have been indicted—he moved that the indictment should be quashed because informal and improper; but this was overruled by the court, and at the conclusion of the trial, he moved for the arrest of judgment; but this was likewise refused. The jury on the evidence herein specified, brought in a verdict of guilty, but recommended Mrs. R. to the leniency of the court, when Mr. Coates ordered her to pay a fine of £20 to the king, to deter others, as he said, from doing as she had done. We have been compelled to pay this amount and other expenses connected with the trial, to prevent Mrs. R.'s malignant judges from committing her to jail.

From the above narration of facts, so manifestly unjust, it must appear to you and all unprejudiced persons, that the demolition of our chapels, and the insults offered to our persons, are not to be traced to any temporary ebullition of feeling excited by the loss of property, but to a deep and settled hatred to religion and its propagators, which has long ranked in the bosoms of the Colonists, and now manifests itself openly and unblushingly even in our courts of justice. These facts will also convince you of the urgent and absolute necessity of your immediately adopting any and all the measures you can devise for procuring on our behalf a better toleration.

To be Continued.

From the New-York Observer.
FUNERALS IN LONDON.

London, May 6, 1833.

Having been myself a subject of the prevailing, and to a great extent fatal epidemic, (Influenza) I have not only many reasons to remember it, but am still laboring under the general lassitude and prostration of powers, which it leaves behind, and an affection of the lungs, which is a universal relic of the disease, and which it is hard to manage and get rid of. The ravages of the cholera, although much more alarming, because it was a novelty, were in no comparison so fatal as this epidemic. The undertakers say, they scarcely remember when they have had so much to do. The noble and the wealthy, are accustomed to make a great, though sad and mournful display for their lost one. The recent funeral of the Earl of Caernarvon, for example, from Grosvenor Square, very near to me, exhibited a dark and solemn train of mourning, and a magnificent solemnity, in comparison of a funeral of the humble poor, who are compelled to follow their dead on foot to the grave, and who at the present time are seen in almost every direction, pushing their way through this crowded and noisy metropolis, weeping as they go, little heeded by the innumerable passengers, who, intent upon their business, show no sympathy for their sorrows. "The mourners go about the streets." The last rites done to the great, affecting a great demonstration of sadness, seem no other than a mockery of those distinctions they have maintained in life, and a final and abortive effort to rescue themselves from the common level of humanity. In the grave there is no distinction.

A decent funeral in London is very expensive; and there is no trade, perhaps, [for trade it is, even to the very services of the altar] in which exorbitance and extortion are more shameless. While oppressed with sorrow and exhausted by the tears of bereavement, the relatives of the deceased are met, as they return from the grave, with the bills of the undertaker, or at least, within a day or two; and the price of a vault or a grave, and of the church service, must also be discharged, before the feelings of the chief mourners, who of course must bear the burthen of every expense, can be brought to raise a question of their propriety. There is no business done, in which exorbitance of demand for materials or service rendered can be practised more easily, than burying the dead. This is the natural result of a mighty and dense population, so long as human nature is so unfeeling and so selfish, and society so corrupt. To die a stranger here, is to die unwept; and I had almost said, to be robbed, in the last act of being put out of sight and out of mind; and often, no doubt, it is so in fact.

For myself, I hope to live to see my native country; and having seen it, to die when God shall please, and be buried among my kindred. The general and deep sympathy, which pervades a country community in the United States, and often at the death of the humblest individual, and the numerous kind offices al-

ways proffered and rendered in the last duties done to humanity, not for reward, but partly from affection, and partly because those who discharge them know, that themselves will have need of them in their turn, are among the pleasantest features of our society.

QUESTIONS FOR CHRISTIANS.

Does not Christianity require of its professors that they should perform every act of their lives, with a view of producing the greatest amount of human happiness, or of relieving the greatest amount of human misery?

Does the exercise of Christian benevolence permit any individual to expend any amount upon himself or upon his children, which would produce more happiness or relieve more misery if expended upon others?

Is a Christian justifiable in any case in making a fashionable party, or in expending three or four hundred dollars a year upon a child?

Will not a professor of Christianity be likely to do more hurt by expending five hundred, or one hundred dollars for furnishing his pew in a church, than he would do good by giving twice that sum to build a church?

A clergyman in a neighboring city made a splendid and highly expensive wedding party at the marriage of his daughter; would it not produce an evil which he could not counteract by his preaching?

A gentleman of wealth has been in the habit of making large donations for benevolent objects and of expending large sums for fashionable parties; which will predominate, the good or the evil which he produces?

Does Christianity permit a person, in any case, to oppose justice, or to defend injustice? if not, how can a person pursue the profession of law under the light of Christianity? Can a human law, in any case, cancel or lessen Christian or moral obligation? if not, has a Christian right to imitate a machine, or republish a book, any the more from its not being patented or copyrighted?

Is a Christian justifiable, in any case, in setting a higher price upon goods than he will consent to take? In other words is "jehuing" in any case proper among Christians?

Can two professors of Christianity be justified, in any case, in deciding a question of dispute or difference, by legal process?—Family Lyceum.

EXTRACTS

From the report of the meeting of the American Tract Society, at Boston, prepared for the Lowell Observer:—

I respond, said Mr. Babcock, to the sentiments already expressed; but hundreds of Pagans are crying out to us every moment, for the leaves of the tree which are for the healing of the nations. Now is the time for Christians to send these messengers to the millions of Asia.

The influence of tracts is great, sir. A young priest read the tract called the "Golden Balance." Every thing in that country is called golden that is valuable. The priest had read in an ancient brahminical book, that light was to be expected from the west. This tract was written by the missionaries who came from the west. His faith was shaken. He was converted.—This man is now in this country. I have seen him. I have heard him pray in his own language, and though I could not understand only two words of what he said, those words melted my heart, "O Jesus! O Jesus!"

We must send tracts to Burmah, sir. Several eighth of the Burmese can read. Let us place the Golden Balance in their hands. Let this tract in the absence of Missionaries, be put into the hands of every individual. We must come up to this work, for the harvest is truly great.

Mr. Sutton said, I have labored near Juggernaut, which signifies "Lord of the World," and is so considered by the vast majority of the inhabitants of that country. 200,000 often meet together near this idol. I have felt sensations which I cannot describe, as I saw them file off in companies of 50,000, to think how little I could do for them. And I was encouraged only by the fact that I had given them tracts. I have seen, on a spot no larger than that on which this house stands, 150 dead bodies left to putrefy. On these festival occasions to which I refer, we have distributed 20 or 30,000 tracts.

Look, sir, at that vast country, and behold its destitution! There is but one missionary to one million of souls! Missionaries cannot at present be furnished for such multitudes. And missionaries soon die, sir. But tracts never die. The cholera touches them not. Oh sir, send these messengers to India, and your society shall be blessed.

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF RELIGIOUS KNOWLEDGE.

A new work with this title is now compiling; designed to be greatly and judiciously condensed, so as to contain definitions of all religious terms; an impartial account of the principal Christian denominations, with their doctrines, rites and ceremonies, as well as those of the Jews, Mahomedans, and heathen nations; together with the manners and customs of the East, illustrative of the Scriptures, and a description of the quadrupeds, birds, insects, trees, plants and minerals mentioned in the Bible; events in church history; notices of martyrs, and distinguished men of all ages; and to the whole is to be added, a Missionary Gazetteer.—It is intended to be a convenient book of reference, and companion to the Bible, forming a compact library of religious knowledge, making a standard and permanent work. It will be comprised in about one thousand large, close printed, super-royal octavo pages, on fine paper, to contain numerous engravings, and illustrations by maps. As a Dictionary and Gazetteer of the Bible, the work is to be full and copious; and adapted to the wants of Sabbath Schools. Copious indexes are to be inserted at the end.—The price to subscribers is five dollars.

The volume is to be edited by Rev. J. Newton Brown, a gentleman of capacity, intelligence and research, and who is now intensely devoted to the accomplishment of the object.—We wish him much success in the valuable labor, and that he may give to every article its appropriate investigation.—Christian Watchman.

CONNECTICUT BAPTIST LITERARY INSTITUTION.

The Committee on this subject made the following report to the Connecticut Baptist Education Society, at the annual meeting in June.

REPORT.

The Committee appointed at the last annual meeting of the Society "to provide without delay the means for the establishment of a Literary Institution, under the control of the Baptist Denomination; and as soon as practicable to determine its location and appoint its Trustees," have attended to the duties assigned to them; and are now prepared to report.

The Committee held their first meeting agreeably to appointment, in the city of Hartford, and agreed to a subscription, the condition of which is, that ten thousand dollars be subscribed, and a Committee appointed to procure agents to raise the subscription.

The towns in the State have been pretty generally visited, and the friends of the denomination solicited to aid the important object. The following subscriptions have been obtained:

Suffield. Walker Sherwood, 25 00
Inhabitants of, \$5,000 00
A. Leavenworth, 10 00
Daniel Gregory, 10 00

Bristol. George Mitchell, 500 00
Rollin Atkins, 25 00
John B. Lax, 20 00
Selden Miner, Jr., 20 00
Wilson Sheldon, 5 00
Austin Sheldon, 5 00
Benjamin F. Hawley, 3 00
Henry Stanwood, 10 00
H. M. Welch, 5 00
Charles S. Bailey, 5 00
Sylvester Norton, 3 00
Thomas B. Hoskins, 10 00
Jephtha Gillet, 10 00
Edward Ely, 5 00
William Hills, 5 00
Farnelia Foster, 1 00
Rebecca Judson, 1 00
Juel N. Churchill, 5 00
Israel Atkins, 10 00

Hartford. Bolles & Day, 300 00
Philemon Canfield, 25 00
Gustavus F. Davis, 25 00
John Bradlock, 10 00
Joseph S. French, 10 00
Joseph W. Dimock, 10 00
Augustus D. Baker, 10 00
William S. Chalkley, 10 00
Ezekiel Atwood, 5 00
Manna Case, 10 00
Charles Weeks, 10 00
John Wing, Jr., 5 00
Andrew F. Hastings, 5 00
Freeman Crocker, 15 00
Aaron Clapp, 5 00
John Wing, 15 00
Levi Kelsey, 5 00
Henry L. Kelsey, 5 00
Joseph Heath, 3 00
Stephen Nelson, 5 00
Waterman Roberts, 12 00
Salem Holman, Clerk, 5 00
Asher W. Roberts, 5 00
James G. Bolles, 10 00
Jesse Olney, 15 00
James Burt, 10 00
Miles C. Burt, 10 00
Catherine Olcott, 3 00
Augustus Bolles, 10 00
A. P. Niles, 1 00

Canton. John Case, 150 00
Joseph Daily, 15 00
Samuel Barber, 5 00
John W. Fargoe, 5 00
Pomeroy Hight, 5 00
Oliver S. Hurlbut, 5 00
Henry Barber, 2 00
Abi F. Merrick, 2 00
William B. White, 2 00
Isaac Mills, 20 00
George Phippen, 10 00
Mrs. Isaac Kimball, 10 00

Lebanon. Avery Brumley, 10 00
Lothrop Williams, 10 00
Gordon Robinson, 25 00
John Champlin, 24 00
Henry Hill, 5 00
Isaiah Loomis, 24 00
Robert Chapman, 10 00
Saxton Bailey, 10 00
Eliza A. Chappell, 25 00
John Chappell, 10 00
Jabez Avery, 10 00
John Avery, 1 00
Sarah Champlin, 1 00

West Woodstock. Peniel Corbin, 5 00
Darius Barlow, 10 00
Luther Tucker, 5 00
Samuel Crawford, 5 00

Lyme. A. Ackley, 5 00
D. M. Jewett, 5 00

Essex Borough. Joseph H. Hayden, 25 00
R. P. Williams, 25 00
A. Friend, 5 00
P. Brockett, 5 00
Reuben Post, 5 00
Joy Post, 1 00
Essex, 5 00
Joseph Hill, 20 00
Sophia Post, 50 00
Wealthy A. Post, 50 00
Mabel Conklin, 4 00
Charles C. Conklin, 4 00
A. F. Whittemore, 3 00
J. C. Redfield, 3 00
Sally Hayden, 10 00
Phebe Tucker, 10 00
Levi B. Post, 3 00
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George Harrington, 1 00
Cyrus Brown, 25 00
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Weston. Eli Adams, 25 00
John Sherwood, 50 00
Isaac Thorp, 25 00
David Sullivan, 25 00
Daniel Wildman, 20 00
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Plumb B. Gregory, 20 00
Samuel Gregory, 10 00
Stephen Jennings, Jr., 5 00
Three Ladies by E. Adams, 3 00
William A. Smith, 2 00
Morris Lyon, 2 00
A. Friend, by N. Wildman, 5 00
Zenas Whitney, 1 00

First Groton. Stanton Babcock, 5 00
Sandra Fish, 5 00
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Second Church, Groton. Hosea Vinton, 10 00
Robert Sharp, 10 00
David Glazier, 10 00
Thomas Knowlton, 10 00
Amos Prouton, 10 00
John J. Moulton, 10 00
Elisha Bridgman, 10 00
Ariel Edgredge, 10 00
Daniel Glazier, 10 00
William Shaffer, 10 00
Asa Taylor, 5 00
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Joshua Holt, 5 00
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gaining a stronger hold upon the feelings of the members of our churches. We forbear to make further remarks at this time, as we intend in the course of a few weeks to lay before our readers, in detail, the minutes and reports, which were made during the meetings, at least so much of them, as may be of service to the public at this time.—N. E. Baptist Register.

ORDINATION.—According to a request of the Baptist church in Dorchester, Mr. Joshua Clement was solemnly set apart to the work of an Evangelist, on Wednesday the 19th ult. Introductory prayer and sermon by Rev. G. Evans, of Canaan; text, 2 Tim. iv. 2. "Preach the word."—N. E. Baptist Register.

CHRISTIAN SECRETARY.

HARTFORD, JULY 13, 1833.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

A publication bearing the above title, has reached us, and is No. 16, Vol. 1; and announces at its head that it is "DEVOTED EXCLUSIVELY TO THE BAPTIST CAUSE." Published semi-monthly by an association of brethren. The number before us commences with an address, by a MEETING OF "OLD SCHOOL BRETHREN." Their object is to attack, and if possible arrest the progress of Tracts, Sabbath Schools, Missionaries, Bible Distribution, &c. &c. Their school mus' indeed be of ancient derivation. We find a similar address recorded in Isaiah xxx. 10th and 11th, as emanating from no less mistaken, though as we verily believe, more impious hearts. As a whole, the address appears to be made up of assumptions and positions entirely at variance with both the truth, and the facts in the several cases set forth. We hope the men who have signed this address are Christians; but consider it a cause of shame and deep humiliation to the whole denomination, that they call themselves Baptists. It is not within our immediate knowledge that any other Christian community but our own is put to shame before the saints of all the world, by a combination of men bearing their own name, making war upon the entire whole of their labors and sufferings, and sacrifices, to accomplish what these opposers acknowledge is a command of the Lord Jesus Christ, to preach the Gospel to every creature, and that by going into all the world. Could we see one of their churches act according to the principles avowed by the address to be Scriptural, and as a church send out and support a missionary among the destitute, or the heathen, we should think them in so far redeemed from the disgrace of inconsistency or covetousness. But we may be told that very few or no church among them is able to do this alone, and of course two or more must unite their strength to effect it. But this would be a Missionary Society, and of course the very thing they condemn. Strange that they should be so infatuated as to approve of associations "for keeping up a brotherly correspondence one with another, that they may strengthen each other in the good ways of the Lord," since nothing is said of such an association in all the Bible; and the address requires a "thus saith the Lord," for all they approve of or do. Besides, we see they use "great swelling titles," such as *Moderator*, (*same as President*), which title, they say, is not in the "gospel order," and *Clerk*, which is as bad, to say the least, as *Vice President*. It were the easiest thing in the world to enlarge upon and refute, almost every position in both addresses contained in this number of the "Signs of the Times;" but we forbear, envying this combination of men the happiness of supposing themselves a part of that people, who are to enlighten the world with the Gospel, while they are uniting their energies to circumscribe its limits.

We admire the appropriateness of the cognomen chosen by them for their publication, "*Signs of the Times*." It is indeed a sure sign that the time is come, when those who are not for Christ, are determined the world shall know that they are against him, and by publishing their names to enable His friends to reprove them, and His enemies to own and associate with them. May they soon be converted.

It is a pleasure to learn as we do by the Baptist Weekly Journal, that the Granville Institution in Ohio is in operation, and that its circumstances are promising. The agent of the Institution, Rev. J. Bradley, in his late tour to the East, obtained about two thousand dollars to aid in its re-establishment.

SEA SERPENTS AGAIN.—Several of these monsters of the deep have lately been seen off Nahant, and that by numbers of people, and under circumstances too favorable to be deceived. One is said to have passed under the bowsprit of the steamboat Connecticut, while she was lying to. One was judged to be 120 feet long. A party of men fully prepared for the capture, were to leave Boston on Tuesday morning, to capture one or more, if found.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—On Thursday last, at half past 5 o'clock, P. M., a sail boat with 8 persons in it, was upset near Hurlgate, and 5 out of the 8 were drowned.

A new political paper is now issued in this city, called the Independent Press; edited by Wm. James Hammersley, Esq.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The packet ship Caledonia from Liverpool, arrived at New-York July 7. She brings important intelligence from Europe, of which the following summary only can be given. New measures had been proposed to Parliament by the British Ministry for the abolition of Slavery in the colonies. These measures underwent a protracted debate and it was thought would be carried; being so modified as to meet many of the objections raised against the former plan to effect this object.

Troops were collecting at Falmouth for Oporto, (Portugal) to aid Don Pedro. It was supposed that 1200 effective men would soon leave Falmouth on that expedition. Accounts from Portugal indicate some important movement on the part of Don Pedro.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

Peace between the Porte and the Viceroy of Egypt has at length been formally signed, and, as our information states, with the surrender of Adana on the part of the Sultan. This news has certainly been received from Paris, and, as we have reason to think, via Vienna, to-day. The latest accounts from Constantinople are of the 8th inst. Count Orloff had arrived in that capital with full powers from the Emperor Nicholas to act both ministerially and as Commander-in-Chief of the Russian forces. A third divi-

sion of the Russian fleet had also arrived. The conclusion of the treaty, looking to the extreme alacrity in this quarter, is a subject of some congratulation.—Globe.

HOLLAND AND BELGIUM.

For the sake of our commerce and manufactures, we are glad to have it in our power to announce that a ratification of the preliminary treaty between Great Britain, France and Holland, mentioned in our last, on the part of Holland, has been received, and that, as a necessary consequence, the embargo on Dutch shipping has been taken off.

POLAND.

Through the Hamburg papers we learn that the Russian Government in Poland has published an ordinance of the Emperor, dated the 23d ult., by which persons accused of certain political offences, including the publication of false news, are ordered to be tried before courts martial, the sentence of such courts martial being carried into execution as soon as they have received the confirmation of the Viceroy. The Warsaw papers admit a recent attempt at insurrection, in which twenty-five individuals belonging to the late Polish army are described, five of them having been taken, and three executed. Of the other two named himself and one had the sentence of death mitigated to corporal punishment and hard labor on account of extreme youth. Such a people as this cannot be enslaved; they must have freedom or extermination. The persecutions against the Poles in every part of the Continent where Russia exercises any influence, continue, or rather increase. The unfortunate fugitives from the Cossack ridden land of their forefathers are hunted down in almost every community of Europe in which they seek their feet. They are in the state in which the persecuted Hebrews were some four or five centuries ago—a nation struck with the scourge of every Government, and chased through every land. The latest act of state denunciation against them has emanated from the Government of Saxony, prohibiting any Polish fugitives from crossing the frontiers.

SPAIN.

Letters from Madrid to the 13th inst. state that preparations are making there for the assembling of the Cortes on a scale of unusual magnificence. One of the principal squares has been fitted up for the exhibition of a bull fight, the expense of which will be £10,000, and every means were adopted to give due effect to the approaching meeting of the Cortes, for the purpose of swaying allegiance to the young Princess.

Paris, May 26.—It is quite certain that the Duchess of Berry is to be forthwith liberated. It is equally certain, that yesterday morning four men, two of them convicted of participation in the insurrection of the 5th and 6th of June last, the other two Carlists, were taken from the prison of St. Pelagie and forwarded to the fort St. Michael, on the coast of Normandy, situated on the top of a rock 30 feet above the level of the sea.

FROM THE WEST INDIES.

We have received the St. Christopher's Gazette to the 7th of June. We copy the following.

St. Vincent.—We are sorry to hear that on two or three estates to windward of our hitherto orderly and peaceable slave population have evinced symptoms of insubordination. In consequence his excellency has addressed a strong remonstrance to these refractory and misguided people, which we sincerely hope will have the effect of restoring them to their right senses.

LATEST FROM JAMAICA.

By the packet ship Orbit, we are put in possession of Jamaica papers, to the 19th June.

They are filled with the most violent denunciations towards the mother country, in relation to the course pursued in Parliament. They appear not to realize that the abolition of Slavery is at hand. The last accounts from New Granada, are of a very pacific character. Congress was in session and their proceedings highly interesting—the Union with Venezuela, was under consideration. Vice President Mosquera, had arrived at Bogota, after an exile of three years, he was received with great cordiality. Gen. Obando had resigned his commission. The campaign having happily terminated, the provinces being in the enjoyment of perfect peace, and there being no occasion for his services.—N. Y. Daily Advertiser.

From the Globe.

Washington, July 4.

The President, accompanied by the Vice-President and Secretary of the Navy, his private secretary, and Col. Earle, arrived in this city at 10 o'clock this morning. After reaching Concord, he found that his strength would not enable him to undergo a repetition of the labors which the various engagements he had made would require of him. And the effect of further exposure to the northeastern winds, was feared, might prove permanently detrimental to his constitution, after his indisposition at Boston. He was therefore, under the necessity of giving up his journey, without going to Portland, in Maine, which he intended to have made the termination of his tour at the North.

The President left Concord, for Washington, on Monday, the 1st inst., after breakfast, and reached this city at 10 o'clock, A. M. on the 4th, accomplishing a journey of 474 miles in three days. His strength has recruited considerably since he commenced his return. The ordinary fatigue of a journey of the stages relieved by the repose obtained in the steamboat and railroad cars, was found light in comparison with the personal exertion necessary to sustain him throughout a succession of days, in exchanging salutations and greetings with the immense number of his fellow citizens who thronged to meet him. He would have found it impossible to have borne up so long under the fatigue, but for the inspiring animation imparted by the enthusiastic kindness of his countrymen.

The Sarah Sheafe.—It will be recollected that this ship arrived at quarantine a few days ago in distress. She was on a voyage from Mobile for Liverpool, and about a hundred and fifty miles out from Mobile was taken in with by the ship Splendid, Capt. Britton, of this port, on the same voyage. At the time the Splendid came up, the Captain, supercargo, and four men, were sick of Cholera. The two ships kept company until the next day, when the Captain and the four men died. Under these circumstances it became matter of serious consideration what should be done with the distressed ship. It was agreed to be most expedient, that she should steer for New York, but some one was wanted to take charge of her. This, under all the circumstances, was a most undesirable office. Mr. John H. Smith, the second mate of the Splendid, offered to undertake the service, and Capt. Britton consenting, he took command of the Sarah Sheafe and brought her in safely. As an acknowledgment for the value of this service, the several Insurance Companies which had underwritten upon the ship, have presented Mr. S. with a beautiful Chronometer of the cost of \$325. Mr. Smith is the son of a very wealthy farmer in Pennsylvania, and follows his present occupation from mere love of it. He is now to proceed in the Sarah Sheafe as mate on her voyage to Liverpool, and but for his youth, being only twenty-one years of age, would have been put in command.—N. Y. Daily Advertiser.

BORING FOR WATER IN THE CITY.—Mr. Holt has been boring under his hotel for water; and late on Saturday afternoon, his drill, having passed through 510 feet of rock, the surface of which was 130 feet below the ground, making a total depth of 640 feet, sunk suddenly in a depth of water of two feet. The supply is said to be abundant.—Id.

SHIPWRECK.—Boy found at Sea.—Under this head we recently mentioned that the wreck of the brig Douglas had been fallen in with, and a boy taken from it. We have since received a file from the Bermuda Royal Gazette, to the 25th June, from which we extract the following particulars.

BERMUDA, June 25.—From Capt. Fleiter, of the brig Enterprise, of Boston, from Baltimore, we have received the following statement of the loss of the brigantine Douglas, Capt. Prudden, which sailed hence on the 4th inst. for Alexandria, D. C.

On the 11th instant, in lat. 33° 30', long. 71° 45', fell in with the wreck of the brigantine Douglas, nearly on her beam ends, full of water, and with her sails set.—On boarding her, their attention was immediately attracted by some person in a weak voice and which was supposed to be that of a female calling from below the deck in the after part of the vessel on finding the sky-light off, the master put his hand down, and directed the person to take hold of it; the hand was grasped with avidity by a boy, who was immediately placed on deck; on being questioned as to the crew of the brig, &c. he gave the captain's name, where from and bound—that she was captured on the Sunday night previous—that the Captain and remainder of the crew were taken off by the schooner Jane, Capt. Davis, which vessel happened to be in company at the time of the accident—and that there was a box of money on board, which he heard rattle to the bottom of the cabin as the vessel went over.—Capt. F. finding the larboard main rigging and the foretopmast gone, the mainmast unstepped, cut away the main stay from the foremast head, when she righted several feet, being relieved of the weight of the mainmast. He continued by her four hours, and had all his crew by turns on board her, endeavoring to find the money, but not succeeding, and the wind being fair, he was obliged to leave her, having taken from her a chest and barrel of bread, the latter wet, both found lashed under the weather foremast, and a few pieces of rigging and canvas.

The Douglas was an eight months old, owned by Messrs. J. Black & Co. her commander an active and experienced seaman, was in ballast when she sailed hence and had upwards of \$4000 in silver on board—\$3000 of which belonged to the owners. The boy saved is named Richard Prudden, a native of Bermuda, a relation of the Captain's, and about nine years of age. He says that himself and another boy were asleep in the starboard berth at the time of the accident, and as she fell over the other boy succeeded in scrambling up the companion way; that as the water rushed into the cabin he reached a trunk, which buoyed him up to the starboard berth into which he got; that he heard Capt. Prudden hail the schooner Jane, and Capt. Davis replying; that he heard Capt. P. and the crew get out the long-boat and leave the vessel.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY.—On the 8th and 9th of June last, the Jewelry store of Mr. Louis Muh at New Orleans, was robbed of a quantity of Jewelry and watches, supposed to be of the value of \$1500, among which were 500 gold watches, 25 silver watches, 25 silver lever watches, 25 silver watches, a pair of diamond ear rings valued at \$800, a diamond breast pin valued at \$400, 30 diamond rings, and a necklace containing 24000 diamonds. Information of which was sent to Messrs. Fellows, Reed & Olcott, of this city, requesting their aid in the detection. High constable Hays was applied to, who with B. L. Hays and Sparks set upon the alert. Yesterday a small Englishman named Charles Collins, arrived here from New Orleans in the ship Newark, and was today taken by B. L. Hays in passing from the ship to the wharf at Staten Island, and afterwards the whole of the jewelry, as believed, was found with his baggage. He was accordingly brought up to the office, committed to prison and the property secured. Collins has a wife and four children with him, is about 31 years of age, says he has been engaged in New Orleans as a veterinary surgeon—one of his trunks contained a dark lantern.—N. Y. Daily Advertiser.

We learn by the Detroit Journal that a riot and outrage took place there the beginning of the month, in consequence of some gentlemen from Kentucky seizing some runaway slaves. The Sheriff was so severely injured that his life was in danger.

There has recently been published an engraved facsimile of the account which Washington presented to Congress of his expenses during the war, beyond which he would not receive any compensation.

ACCIDENT.—We regret to learn, that on Thursday last, two men in firing the guns of an Artillery Company in Lowell, had each an arm blown off.

GIRARD COLLEGE.—The ceremony of laying the Cornerstone of the Girard College for Orphans, was performed on Thursday the 4th instant, at 12 o'clock, in the presence of the Mayor and corporate authorities of the city, the Executors of the late Stephen Girard, the Trustees of the College, and a numerous concourse of citizens.

An elegant and appropriate address was delivered by Nicholas Biddle, Esq.

A glass vase was deposited in the corner-stone, containing

A copy of the Will of Stephen Girard;
The Coins of the United States;
One hundred and ten dollar Note of Stephen Girard's Bank, bearing his signature;
The Newspapers of the day; and

A Scroll, containing an inscription designating the day of the ceremony, the official personages in whose presence it took place, the names of the gentlemen engaged in the superintendence of the work, the names of the corporate authorities of the City of Philadelphia, and those of the Governor of the State and President of the United States; together with a short sketch of the most prominent features in the life of Mr. Girard.—World.

ARDENT SPIRITS IN LUBERIA.—The following resolutions on this subject have been recently adopted by the Board of Managers of the Colonization Society:

Resolved, That the Board bear with extreme regret of the continued introduction and use of ardent spirits in the colony; and that they are resolved to exercise all their influence to discourage and diminish the evil; and that no ardent spirit, except such as may be needed for medical purposes, shall be introduced by the Board or its Agents.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the Board of Managers, to take into consideration, at their next meeting, the expediency of prohibiting altogether, the introduction of ardent spirits into the colony, as an article of trade with the natives, or of commerce with the colonists.

WARNING.—The wife of Mr. Chester Beard, of Rockdale township, is lying dangerously ill. Near a year since she was picking her ear with a pin (a very common practice among females,) the head of which coming off, lodged in her ear, and all attempts to extract it proved unavailing, and it is supposed that this will soon be the cause of her death.—Crawford Messenger.

In the Union Baptist Church in 7th Street, below Lombard, composed of colored brethren, we learn, there are encouraging symptoms of prosperity. On Sunday the 23d ultimo, their pastor, Rev. D. Scott, baptized four persons on a profession of their faith.—Philadelphia World.

Literary Premium.—The American Lyceum offer a premium of \$300 for the best Text Book on Human Physiology, for the use of schools, to be offered before the 1st of March, 1834, and to be published under their direction. The committee to whom the subject was referred have determined that the size of the work must not be less than 240 pages duodecimo, not greater than 250, common type and page. The manuscripts may be sent, without exposure of postage, to either of the committee—viz. Wm. C. Woodbridge, Boston; Seth P. Staples, Esq. Dr. J. Kearney Rodgers, or Dr. John D. Russ, New-York; and the names of the authors written in a sealed note accompanying their respective MSS.

It is proposed to raise \$5000, and found a seminary for the supply of instructors of schools, at which the students are to pay their expenses by teaching and manual labor.

Resolutions, approving of the plan, were adopted by the meeting; and a committee was appointed to co-op-

erate with Mr. Parsons in carrying on the interesting and important project.—N. Y. Daily Advertiser.

Storm in Illinois.—A Jacksonville paper of the 8th of June informs us, that on the preceding Saturday night, many parts of the county were visited by a tremendous storm of wind, rain and hail. In the vicinity of the river, and to the south of that place, the wind was irresistible. Many trees were uprooted, others had large branches torn from them, which were carried to a great distance. Many cabins were unroofed, and much damage was done to the crops. A field of wheat of one hundred acres, was entirely destroyed, near Naples, by the wind and hail. In the vicinity of Jersey Prairie, the hail stones are said to have been the size of hen's eggs.—Id.

Messrs. J. & J. Harper have published "LUTHER and the Lutheran Reformation. By John Seft, M. A. In two volumes." Being No. 3 and 4 of the Theological Library. This work is a continuation of Milner's Church History, a publication well known, and much esteemed in this country. Mr. Scott's history of the Reformation is a highly interesting work, containing probably a more correct and authentic account of that most interesting period, than any other extant. These volumes will be valuable additions to every theological library.—Id.

Horror of the Chelms.—Rev. George Brown, writing from Wheeling to the editors of the Methodist Correspondent, under date June 11, states that the Rev. Mr. Armstrong had just returned from Bridgeport, a small town opposite Wheeling, where he had witnessed a father, cold to the elbows and the knees, and evidently in a state of collapse; dig a grave and bury his three children who lay dead at once beside it, and then lie down and die himself.

The Black Decanters.—The following paragraph is from an account of the late meeting of the British and Foreign Temperance Society (see last page), by the New-York Observer's London correspondent:

It may be thought, perhaps, that the temperance movement in Great Britain is a reluctant one. I believe it was so in the outset; and the fact undoubtedly is even yet, that the cause of Temperance Reformers here is very select. It will take a great while to banish from a London and an English dinner table "the black decanters," as Dr. Cox, of your city, called them yesterday on the platform, and the mention of which made even his Right Rev. Lordship, the chairman, turn his face from the speaker for the moment, with the manifestation of some symptoms of regret or his audacity; and the Bishop of Winchester, upon his right, betrayed a like sensitiveness; and a large class of venerable personages were evidently willing that the doctor should pass even that point briefly. They seemed to feel, and doubtless with good reason, that the London public are not quite prepared for such a charge. Not that Dr. Cox was rude, or maliciously disposed to touch a tender spot. It came very naturally into the course of his narrative of the Temperance Reformation in America, and he merely stated the fact of the very extensive banishment of the "black decanters." But it is not unlikely, that having been obliged to witness their parade and the rapid succession of one kind to another on the table, since his arrival in this metropolis, he was especially emphatic on that point. Indeed, I thought he was; and am inclined to believe that others thought so too. However, I believe also, that it will do no hurt.—Boston Recorder.

ROUND ROBIN.—It was customary among the ancients to write names, whether of the gods, or of their friends, in a circle, that none might take offence at seeing another's name preferred to his own. The Cordeliers have formerly been known to have paid the same attention to delicacy, and when a pope has demanded the names of some priests of their order, that one might be raised to the purple, they have sent those names written circularly, that they might not seem to recommend one more than another. The race of sailors are the only people who preserve this very ancient custom in its purity, for when any remonstrance is on foot among them, they sign it in a circle, and call it a round robin.—People's Magazine.

PRESERVING EGGS.—Eggs may be preserved for two years or more perfectly fresh, by keeping them immersed in a strong solution of lime water. This has long been the practice in Italy.

MARRIED.

In this city, Mr. Robert Johnson, of Middletown, to Miss Jane C. Burr, daughter of Mr. James Burr. At Windsor, Dr. Theodore Sill, to Miss Elizabeth N., daughter of Rev. Henry A. Rowland. At Folland, Luther Eaton, Esq. to Miss Mary Hills.

DIED.

In this city, Mr. Ezekiah Skinner, aged 49, late of Albany, and son of the late Mr. Elisha Skinner, of this city. At Columbia, on the 26th ult. Mrs. Lucinda Richardson, wife of Mr. John Richardson, aged 47 years. At Granby, Cornelia, daughter of Mr. John Carpenter, aged 12 years. At Mohogon, George Page Uncas—believed to be the last descendant of the royal race in that tribe. Of which A. M. Smith, Esq. Governor of the State of Mississippi.

CONNECTICUT BAPTIST LITERARY INSTITUTION.

The Board of Trustees of the Connecticut Baptist Literary Institution, give public notice, that their Institution will be open for the admission of students, in the town of Suffield, on Wednesday the 21st of August next.

For their present accommodations, they have secured rooms in the spacious and delightfully situated building, belonging to the Centre District.

Rev. Harvey Ball, A. M. late Principal of the Preparatory School in Newton, and present Preceptor at South Reading, Mass. is elected Principal, and will enter upon his duties at the time appointed.

Mr. Reuben Granger, the well known and successful full instructor of a private Academy in this town, is chosen assistant teacher in the English Department.

There will be three terms of fifteen weeks each, for study.

PRICE OF TUITION.

For the common English branches, \$4 00 per term. For the higher English branches, \$5 00 do. For the Languages, \$6 00 do. Board from \$1 25 to \$1 50.

GEORGE PHIPPEN, Secretary.

Suffield, July 8, 1833.

NOTICE.

At a Court of Probate holden at Hartford, within and for the District of Hartford, on the first day of July, A. D. 1833.

Present, ISAAC PERKINS, Esq. Judge. Motion of Job Allen and Joseph B. Gilbert, Executors of the last will and testament of Alpheus Hanks, late of said town of Hartford, within said District, deceased, This Court doth appoint the 15th day of July instant, 2 o'clock, P. M., at the Probate Office in said district, for the hearing, allowance, and settlement of the Administration Account on said estate—and doth direct said Executors to give public notice to all persons interested in said estate, to appear (if they see cause) before said Court, at said time and place, by advertising the same in a newspaper printed in Hartford.

Certified from Record.

ISAAC PERKINS, Judge.

NOTICE.

At a Court of Probate holden at Suffield, within and for the district of Suffield, on the 4th day of July, A. D. 1833.

Present, LUTHER LOOMIS, Esq. Judge. This Court doth direct the Administrator on the estate of Sherman Spencer, late of Suffield, in said district, deceased, represented to be Insolvent, to give notice to all persons interested in the estate of said deceased, to appear (if they see cause) before the Court of Probate, to be holden at the Probate Office in said district, on the 9th day of September, at 2 o'clock, P. M. to be heard relative to the appointment of commissioners on said estate, by posting said order of notice on a public sign-post in the 1st Society in said Suffield, and by advertising the same in a newspaper published in Hartford.

Certified from Record.

LUTHER LOOMIS, Judge.

NOTICE.

At a Court of Probate holden at Suffield, within and for the district of Suffield, on the 4th day of July, A. D. 1833.

Present, LUTHER LOOMIS, Esq. Judge. This Court doth direct the Administrator on the estate of Levi Smith, late of Suffield, in said district, deceased, represented to be Insolvent, to give notice to all persons interested in the estate of said deceased, to appear (if they see cause) before the Court of Probate, on the 9th day of September, at 2 o'clock, P. M. to be heard relative to the appointment of commissioners on said estate, by posting said order of notice on a public sign-post in the 1st Society in said Suffield, and by advertising the same in a newspaper published in Hartford.

Certified from Record.

LUTHER LOOMIS, Judge.

NEW BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE BY

F. J. HUNTINGTON.

JOHN MILTON, his life and times, religious and political opinions, with an appendix, containing animadversions upon Dr. Johnson's Life of Milton, &c. By Joseph Ivimey, author of the History of the English Baptists.

The Glory of the Age; an Essay on the Spirit of Missions, being the substance of a discourse delivered before the Baptist Missionary Society, Bristol, Eng. By John Foster.

3 vols. making a complete set of the works of the late Robert Hall.

FLAGG, GOULD & NEWMAN, ANDOVER, MASS.

HAVE JUST PUBLISHED

The Larger Greek Grammar of Philip Buttmann, with additions by Professor Robinson. Brief Remarks on the History, Authority and Use of the Sabbath, by J. J. Gurney, with Notes by Professor Stuart.

Is the Mode of Baptism prescribed in the New Testament? By Professor Stuart.

Porter's Rhetorical Reader, fifth edition.

LATELY PUBLISHED,

Stuart's Commentary on the Romans. Hebrew Grammar. Chrestomathy. Course of Study. Greek Accents.

Winer's Greek Grammar of the New Testament.

Ernst on Interpretation.

Woods' Letters, Reply and Appendix.

Woods on Infant Baptism.

Woods on Inspiration.

Jahn's Biblical Archaeology, by Professor Uplham.

Stor and Flatt's Theology, by Schmucker.

Arithmetical Manual, by S. R. Hall.

Child's Instructor, by S. R. Hall.

IN PRESS,

Stuart's Commentary on the Epistle to the Hebrews.

Second edition, revised and enlarged.

A Greek and English Lexicon of the New Testament, second edition, by Professor Robinson.

Porter's Analysis of Rhetorical Delivery. Fifth edition.

Principles of General Grammar, by A. J. S. Dr.

Lacy. Translated from the French by D. Fosdick, Jr.

of the Theological Seminary, Andover.

Lectures on Preaching and the several branches of the Ministerial Office, by the late F. Doddridge, D. D.

WILL SOON BE PUT TO PRESS,

Newcomb's Harmony of the Gospels, in Greek.

Lectures on Homiletics, by President Porter, of the Theological Seminary.

The Biblical Reader, by President Porter.

F. G. & N. are now importing a choice and valuable selection of Books from Germany; among which are the following:

Rosenmuller's Scholia in compend Redacta, in five volumes.</

POETRY.

For the Christian Secretary.

Ms. Editor—For several months past, near the close of the Sabbath day, I have been much interested in hearing the evening hymns of an interesting family who reside in my immediate neighborhood. The awful solemnity which rests over creation, on this "day of sacred rest," gives to a circumstance of this kind a degree of interest, which the noise and bustle of the world most necessarily detract from. It was so much delighted last Sabbath evening, with the exercises of the family circle, that I have written the following, which you are at liberty to insert in your paper.

THE EVENING HYMN.

I hear them on their gladsome way—
Soft gentle strains by Christians sung—
Oh! who would claim this blessed day,
And leave a Christian's harp unstrung.

The voice of praise at evening hour,
Steals o'er this wretched heart of mine;
I know that man of God, with power,
Can make his Saviour's image shine.

Blest circle! what a glorious throng
Of angels, from their home on high,
Bend now to him, to whom belong
The praises of the upper sky.

Ere long, those heaven-born notes to thee,
Will swell your tide of glory there,
And in the eternal arches free,
The blessings of your God will share.

Then praise Him till your latest breath
Goes out upon your trembling tongue,
And grasp the tyrant, who is Death,
But let the Christian's harp be strong.

The following beautiful lines are from the pen of B. B. Thatcher, Esq., author of the "Lives of the Indians," and editor of the Boston Mercantile Journal, the paper in which they originally appeared.

THE INDIAN AT THE FALLS OF THE SAWKILL.

The New York Mirror, of the 25th inst., furnishes a splendid engraving, by Durand, from a painting, by Bennett, of the celebrated Falls of the Sawkill, in Milford, Penn. A "feather-cinctured" son of the wilderness is represented, in the foreground of the picture, reclining on a massive rock, and gazing fixedly, we suppose for the first time, at the strange scene before him. A writer for a monthly magazine, some years ago, gave a glimpse of the same notion:

The tribes that roamed the desert heard
Far off the wondrous music, and approached
With reverence the scene.

At all events, the thought and the execution are both beautiful enough to move transiently even the sluggish and jaded fancy of a daily editor.

Oh! very far in the cathedral-vales
Of that wild wood, with gleamy sunlight stained
In its high wind-whirled, and its bowg
Low among with curling, and its bowg
An Indian warrior stood. From early dawn
Had aroused the deer—and long o'er hill,
And heathery cliff steep in the sunny air,
And the green rivulet-banks, had traced far down
Her flying pathway by the silver dew—
Wearily but eagerly, as a mystic voice,
Unheard before, broke on his vigilant ear.
Was it the earthquake's awful roar? It came
With a perpetual music, as a chant
Of spirits in the sky. Again! again!
Was it the thunder's murmur, or the sound
Of summer breezes rustling in the sky
Their stormy strength—the innumerable leaves
All bending in their presence, like a host
Of living things, with low-toned, whispering stir?
No! these the warrior heard, and he had heard
Of yore. They were familiar to his gaze
As voices of his childhood. But again
Amid the drowsy solitude it rings,
And rings for aye. He lifted mutely up
His long dark eyelids, and his gaze
Dropped from his hand dependent, and in vain
Long gazed around, above—if aught of earth
Might tread the shadowy wild, or aught divine,
As dreams had told him, in the sunny air
Sweep harps of heaven that mortal eye might see.
The mountain eagle lit upon the pine,
That rustled near, and in its upper boughs
Lifting her banners pinions with a scream,
Swung playfully. With startled roar
Bounded the red deer by, half turned aside
Her high-arch'd neck, and her round rolling eye
Shining with gleams of fear, yet arrowless
She passed away, and beautiful as e'er.
"I will move on," murmured the wondering chief;
A shadow crossed his memory of a tale
Of other days, which old and hoary men
Told in his infant ear of the far sea,
And the stupendous anthem which is best
Forever on its shores—and he moved on.

DUELS.

Duelling in England was carried to its greatest possible excess in the reigns of James I. and of the two Charleses. In the reign of the latter Charles, the seconds always fought as well as the principals; and as they were chosen for their courage and adroitness, their combats were generally the most fatal. Lord Howard, of Carlisle, in the reign of Charles II. gave a grand fête champêtre at Spring Gardens, near the village of Charing, the Vauxhall of that day. This fête was to facilitate an intrigue between Lord Howard and the profligate duchess of Shrewsbury; but the gay and insinuating Sidney flirted with the duchess, abstracted her attention from Howard, and ridiculed the fête. The next day his lordship sent a challenge to Sidney, who chose as his second a tall, furious, adroit swordsman, named Dillon; Howard selected a young gentleman, named Rawlings, just come into possession of an estate of £10,000 a year. Sidney was wounded in two or three places, whilst his second was run through the heart, and left dead on the field. The duke of Shrewsbury became afterwards so irritated as to challenge the infamous Buckingham for intriguing with his wife. The duchess of Shrewsbury, in the disguise of a page, attended Buckingham to the field, and held his horse whilst he fought and killed her husband. The profligate king, in spite of every remonstrance from the queen, received the duke of Buckingham with open arms, after this brutal murder.

In 172 duels fought during the last sixty years, 69 persons were killed; (in three of these duels, neither of the combatants survived); 96 persons were wounded, 48 desperately and 48 slightly; and 188 escaped unhurt. Thus, rather more than one-fifth lost their lives, and nearly one-half received the bullets of their antagonists. It appears also, that out of this number of duels, eighteen trials took place; six of the arraigned were acquitted, seven found guilty of manslaughter, and three of murder; two were executed, and eight imprisoned for different periods.

About forty years ago, there was a duelling society held in Charleston, South Carolina, where each "gentleman" took precedence according to the numbers he had killed or wounded in duels. The president and deputy had killed many. It happened that an old weather-beaten lieutenant of the English navy arrived at Charleston, to see after some property which had devolved upon him, in right of a Charleston lady, whom he had married; and on going into a coffee house, engaged in conversation with a native, whose insults against England were resented, and the English lieutenant received a challenge. As soon as the affair was known, some gentlemen waited upon the stranger to inform him, that the man who had killed him was a duellist, a "dead shot," the president of the duellist club; they added, that the society and all its members, though among the wealth-

est people of the place, were considered so infamous by really respectable persons, that he would not be held in disesteem by not meeting the challenger. The lieutenant replied, that he was not afraid of any duellist; he had accepted the challenge, and would meet his man. They accordingly did meet, and at the first fire the lieutenant mortally wounded his antagonist. In great agony, and conscience-stricken, he invoked the aid of several divines, and calling them "duellist society" to his bedside, lectured them upon the atrocity of their conduct, and begged, as his dying request, that the club might be broken up. The death of this individual suppressed a society which the sense of the community did not possess sufficient influence to subdue.

In Virginia, a Mr. Powell, a notorious duellist, purposely met and insulted an English traveller, for having said, that "the Virginians were of no use to the American Union, it requiring one half of the Virginians to keep the other half in order;" the newspapers took it up as a national quarrel, and anticipated the meeting, without the interference of the magistracy to prevent its taking place. The Englishman, therefore, took an American duellist as his second, went into training and practice, and met his adversary amidst a mob of many thousands to witness the fight. Mr. Powell was killed on the first shot, and the Englishman remained unhurt.

The brother of general Delaney, English barrack-master general, having high words with a "gentleman" in a coffee-house at New-York, the American immediately called for pistols, and insisted upon fighting in the public coffee-room, across one of the tables. None of the "gentlemen" present interfered; they fought across the table, and the American's shot taking effect, the Englishman was killed upon the spot. Later, at Nashville a gentleman was shot dead before his own door, in a duel, in the principal square of the city.

In 1763, the secretary of the English treasury, Mr. Martin, notoriously trained himself as a duellist, for the avowed purpose of shooting Mr. Wilkes, whom he first insulted in the House of Commons, and afterwards wounded in the park. This gave rise to Churchill's poem of "The Duellist;" the House of Commons ordered his majesty's sergeant surgeon to attend Mr. Wilkes, and Mr. Martin was considered to "have done the state some service."

At that period duels were frequent among clergymen. In 1761, the Rev. Mr. Hill was killed in a duel by corner Gardner, of the cathedral. The Reverend Mr. Bate fought two duels, and was subsequently created a baronet, and preferred to a deanery after he had fought another duel. The Reverend Mr. Allen killed a Mr. Delany in a duel, in Hyde Park, without incurring any ecclesiastical censure, though Judge Buller, on account of his extremely bad conduct, strongly charged his guilt upon the jury.

In 1765, occurred a celebrated duel between the father of the late lord Byron and Mr. Chaworth, a famous duellist. They quarrelled at a club-dinner at the Star and Garter, Pall Mall, about game; Chaworth was a great game preserver, and lord Byron had argued upon the cruelty and impolicy of the game laws. They agreed to fight in an adjoining room, by the light of only one candle. Lord Byron entered first; and, as Chaworth was shutting the door, turning his head round, he beheld lord Byron's sword half undrawn; he immediately whipped his own weapon out, and making a lunge at his lordship, ran it through his waistcoat, conceiving that his sword had gone through his body; lord Byron closed, and, shortening his sword, stabbed Mr. Chaworth in the belly. The challenge had proceeded from Chaworth. Lord Byron read his defence to the House of Lords, and was found guilty of manslaughter; and, upon the privilege of his peerage, was discharged on paying his fines.

In 1772, a Mr. McLean was challenged and killed by a Mr. Cameron; and the mother of Mr. McLean, on hearing of the shocking event, instantly lost her senses, whilst a Miss McLeod, who was to have been married to the deceased, was seized with fits, and died in three days.

In Mr. Sheridan's duel with Mr. Matthews, the parties cut and slashed at each other, *a la mode de theatre*, until Mr. Matthews left a part of his sword sticking in Mr. Sheridan's ear.

In a famous duel in which Mr. Riddell was killed, and Mr. Cunningham very severely wounded, the challenge, by mistake, had fallen in the first instance into the hands of Sir James Riddell, father to Mr. Riddell, who, on having it delivered to him, did no more than provide surgeons for the event.

In 1789, colonel Lennox conceived himself to have been insulted by the late duke of York having told him, before all the officers on the parade of St. James', "that he desired to derive no protection from his rank of prince." The colonel accordingly fought his royal highness, it was said, with cork bullets; but he that it may, he contrived to disturb one of the huge rows of curls which it was then the fashion to wear on the side of the head.

In 1790, a captain Macrae fought and killed Sir George Ramsay, for refusing to dismiss a faithful old servant who had insulted captain Macrae. Sir George urged, that even if the servant were guilty, he had been sufficiently punished by the cruel beating that captain Macrae had given him. As soon as the servant heard that his master had been killed on his account, he fell into strong convulsions, and died in a few hours. Captain Macrae fled, and was outlawed.

In 1797, colonel Fitzgerald, a married man, eloped from Windsor with his cousin, the daughter of lord Kingston. Colonel King, the brother, fought colonel Fitzgerald in Hyde Park. They fired six shots each without effect; and the powder being exhausted, colonel King called his opponent "a villain," and they resolved to fight again next day. They were, however, put under an arrest, when colonel Fitzgerald had the audacity to follow lord Kingston's family to Ireland, to obtain the object of his seduction from her parents. Colonel King hearing of this, repaired to the inn where colonel Fitzgerald put up. Colonel Fitzgerald had locked himself in his room, and refused admission to colonel King, who broke open the door, and running to a case of pistols, seized one, and desired colonel Fitzgerald to take the other. The parties grappled, and were fighting, when lord Kingston entered the room, and perceiving, from the position of the parties, that his son must lose his life, instantly shot Fitzgerald dead on the spot.

In 1803, a very singular duel took place in Hyde Park, London, between a lieutenant W. of the navy, and a captain I. of the army. Captain I. had seduced the lieutenant's sister. Lieutenant W. seemed impressed with a deep sense of melancholy; he insisted that the distance should be only six paces. At this distance they fired, and the shot of captain I. struck the guard of lieutenant W's pistol, and tore off two

fingers of his right hand. The lieutenant deliberately wrapped his handkerchief round the wound, and looking solemnly to heaven, exclaimed, "I have a left hand, which never failed me." They again took their ground. Lieutenant W. looked steadfastly at captain I. and casting his eyes up to heaven, was heard to utter "forgive me." They fired, and both fell. Captain I. received the ball in his head, and died instantly; the lieutenant was shot through the breast. He inquired if captain I's wound was mortal. Being answered in the affirmative, he thanked heaven that he had lived so long. He then took his mourning ring off his finger, and gave it to his second, "Give this to my sister, and tell her it is the happiest moment I ever knew." He had scarcely uttered the last word, when a quantity of blood gushed from his wound, and he instantly expired.

These are practices in a Christian country!—
People's Magazine.

VISIT TO THE ISLAND OF JUAN FERNANDEZ.—The following is an extract from the Journal of Rev. H. R. Hitchcock, a missionary to the Sandwich Islands, from Manchester, in this State. Mr. H. went out to the Sandwich Islands in the ship Averick. The Journal, from which we make the extract, was written to interest his friends, who have placed parts of it in our hands, to select such portions as we may deem interesting to our readers.—Observer.

March 30, 1832.—Took an eastern course for Juan Fernandez. Early this morning—this we have not had before since we came to the Pacific—it soon however broke away and we have had the most delightful day I ever experienced. Between nine and ten this morning the island rose in the distant horizon before us. At first we could scarcely distinguish it from the surrounding clouds—as we advanced its lines became better defined—within the distance of five or six miles it stands out in all its bold and native prominence. I have taken a rude sketch of which I may send you, not for a specimen of skill in landscape, but to give you as well as I can, a notion of the wonderful monuments of his power which Omnipotence has reared in the midst of this almost boundless ocean. I hope to go on shore to-morrow; after which I will endeavour to give you a more particular description of this wonderful or rather famous spot.

April 2.—The day before yesterday I spent mostly on Juan Fernandez. The morning was beautiful, and the clouds, with which the summits of the mountains had veiled themselves the evening before, were laid aside, and we beheld the loftiest peaks in their native majesty. Could you have been here, you would have witnessed a more lovely exhibition of the goodness, wisdom, and power of Jehovah, than you are wont to see in Connecticut. With the Bible in your hand, and while reading the pious exclamations of the royal Psalmist, "The heavens declare the glory of God, and the firmament sheweth his handy work," you might have looked abroad on the mighty Pacific, "strongest of creation's sons"—still, without a ripple—without a break, save what was made by the steady advance of the Averick—or the gambols of the Grampus, as he skimmed the surface of the sea. While admiring the quietude of the ocean, and the awful grandeur of the impending cliffs of the neighbouring island, your pleasure would kindle into ecstasy by the rising sun, throwing a thousand hues upon the undulating mirror around you, and painting with gold the acclivities over your head. The calmness of the ocean, the serenity of the atmosphere, the retreat of twilight, the lingering stars—the sun, ascending from his watery couch—the horizon adorned with velvet clouds, fringed with gold, might have been such a scene as would have made the same port with ourselves, would have for the moment at least, banished every blot from creation, and invested you with the fond illusion, that the earth was once more visited with the loveliness and innocence of Eden.

We went ashore about 11 o'clock, A. M. I was surprised at the distance of the Averick from land—we found it to be six or seven miles. I wish I could convey to you on paper a correct view of the scene that opened upon us as we advanced towards this celebrated spot. But it is a task that demands an abler pen than mine. I can only say that it was so far superior to all I had before seen or conceived, that the most fairy descriptions of Romance seemed tame and uninteresting. But though I cannot paint an accurate picture, I will endeavour to give you a notion of some of its more prominent features. From the Averick, the island had the appearance of a vast wall or parapet, with several considerable indentations on its side which rose from the ocean to the height of 4 or 5,000 feet—in some places projecting over the water, in others rising perpendicularly, and in others a plain inclining more or less until terminated by the summit. Had we possessed no means of approaching nearer, and had we information from no other source, we should have been as ignorant of its character as we now are of the moon, and should have retired speculating upon the question whether the island were inhabited, and whether it were clothed with vegetation—or only a pile of shrouded rock. As we approached, however, within about two miles of the shore, the obscurity of distance began to disappear, and the heights and novelties, had wonders, to open to our view. At this distance, which just before appeared a simple but gigantic wall, became a noble amphitheatre whose front looked upon the ocean—and whose summit rose to a prodigious height in the centre;—what from the ship appeared but as simple indentations in the wall, now assumed the appearance of separate semicircular mountains—and as we drew nearer to them, they actually presented the appearance of a theatre, the entire amphitheatre, composing what but a moment before appeared but a plain. The Bay in which we were to land seemed as a portico to one of these temples of nature. As we entered, it really seemed to vanish and leave us amid the fabrications of the most extravagant fancy. The marble colored surf which lay at the threshold of the temple—the everlasting rocks which served as door posts—the golden moss with which they were covered—their sloping walls painted with gleams and ravines, and waterfalls—mules, bullocks and sheep, and the entire scene, together with the scene—raised us above the earth. But as we landed, illusion once more gave place to reality, and we found ourselves surrounded by men. We were politely conducted to the palace of the King—we found him at dinner with his attendants. After a formal introduction we were invited to dine. Through an interpreter we were enabled to make all necessary inquiries—and were greatly respected by his majesty.

The table, which was not more than three feet square, could not accommodate us well—crowding out some of our party, and leaving the rest to sit on the floor, which was covered with bread and dried beef, together with lettuce seasoned with sweet oil. Our beverage, the best of water, with wine made on the continent. You will of course not judge of royal entertainments in general from the one now described. The Royal residence bespoke as little regality as his dinner. It consists of brick, unpainted and apparently half burnt, is about 40 feet by 25, two stories—no floor on the ground—two apartments above, separated by a narrow hall—the parlor, or parlor, presence chamber, dining room, and dormitory. You think this is a singular arrangement for a King, and yet I can assure you that no sovereign in Europe has a dwelling so far surpassing in magnificence the dwelling of his subjects as the governor of Juan. The common houses, of which there are but twenty-four in number, are mere shells built of poles. The posts in the centre of each gate end are higher than those at the sides—in the crochets of these posts the ridge poles are laid—on these, bushes of various kinds are thatched—no floor but the earth—no and guest—male and female, pig, fowl, and goat. Among the public buildings should be counted the prison. This consists of two tiers or stories of caves, or horizontal excavations arched above—there are thirteen in both, some 70, and others 100 feet long—20 or 30 broad, and about 20 high. One of these subterranean apartments I am informed the King thinks of fitting up

for his majesty's abode—the others will serve for the confinement of the prisoners at night. His majesty, after dinner, was so polite as to conduct us through these caves. There are no stairs in the ascent from the lower to the upper tier, but an almost perpendicular sand bank. After this the King despatched several servants to conduct us to the peaches, which are indigenous—not and are found in the greatest abundance, though not of the best quality. The peach trees are found in the greatest perfection in the deep ravines. In some places you might look almost perpendicularly several hundred feet on the tops of the peach trees, laden with this precious fruit. On the island there are 386 inhabitants, two of whom are officers, forty-six soldiers, seventy-three females, soldiers and freemen's wives, one hundred and five prisoners, one hundred and sixty freemen, farmers. Among the convicts, who are exiles from Chili, are two Catholic priests. The King obtained possession and authority of the island in payment of a large sum of money lent him by the Chilean government. He is a short, fat, swarthy, black haired man. He has all the profits of the island, and can in fact adopt the language of the famous Selkirk, "I am monarch of all I survey," &c.

From the Mercantile Advertiser and N. Y. Advocate.

The following quotations from Mr. Sparks' publication of "Franklin's Family Letters," we extract from the National Gazette, not having yet seen the work. How impressive are the following extracts from letters not written for the public eye, and therefore the more valuable.

"I am much disposed to like the world as I find it, and to doubt my own judgment as to what would be the wisest course, as to what I understand of its creation and government, that I suspect equal wisdom may be in what I do not understand."

"If the Miss whom you mention does not bring you a prudent economy in a wife, are, to a man of business, a fortune—a fortune sufficient for one of reasonable expectations."

"I made Dr. S. my enemy by doing him too much kindness. 'Tis the honestest way of acquiring an enemy. And since it is convenient to have at least one enemy, who, by his readiness to revile one on all occasions, may make one careful of one's conduct, I shall keep him an enemy for that purpose."

"When theologians or religious people quarrel about religion, each party abuses the other; the profane and the infidel believe both sides, and enjoy the fray; the reputation of religion in general suffers, and its enemies are ready to say, not what was said in the primitive times, 'Behold how these Christians love one another'—but, 'Mark how these Christians hate one another.'"

"I would advise you to read with a pen in your hand, and enter in a little book short hints of what you find that is curious, or that may be useful; for this will be the best method of imprinting such particulars in your memory, where they will be ready, either for practice on some future occasion, if they are matters of utility; or at least to adorn and improve your conversation, if they are rather points of curiosity. And as many of the terms of science as such as you cannot have met with in your common reading, and may therefore be unacquainted with, I think it would be well for you to have a good dictionary at hand, to consult immediately when you meet with a word you do not comprehend the precise meaning of. This may at first seem troublesome and interrupting; but it is a trouble that will daily diminish, as you will daily find less and less occasion for your dictionary, as you become more acquainted with the terms; and in the mean time you will read with more satisfaction, because with more understanding."

"You ought not to wish yourself an enthusiast. They have indeed their imaginary satisfactions and pleasures, but these are often balanced by imaginary pains and mortifications. You can continue to be a good girl, and thereby lay a foundation for expected future happiness, without the enthusiasm that may perhaps be necessary to some others. As those beings who have a good sensible instinct have no need of reason, so those who have reason to regulate their actions, have no occasion for enthusiasm."

Paris, Jan. 27, 1777.—They tell me, that, in writing to a lady from Paris, one should always say something about the fashions. Temple observes them more than I do. He took notice that at the ball in Nantes, there were no heads less than five, and a few were several lengths of the face above the top of the forehead. You know that those who have practised drawing, as he has, extend more to proportions than to the minutiae of dress. Yesterday we dined at the Duke de Rochefoucauld's, where there were three duchesses and a countess, and no head higher than a face and a half. So, it seems, the farther from court, the more extravagant the mode."

"You need not be concerned, in writing to me, about your bad spelling; for, in my opinion, as our alphabet now stands, the bad spelling, or what is called so, is generally the best, as conforming to the sound of the letters, and of the words. To give you an instance—a gentleman received a letter in which were the words—'Not finding Brown at home, I delivered a message to his wife.' The gentleman finding it bad spelling, did therefore not try intelligible, called his lady to help him read it. Between them they picked out the meaning of all but the *gf*, which they could not understand. The lady proposed calling her chambermaid, because Betty, says she has the best knack at reading bad spelling of any one I know. Betty came, and was surprised that neither Sir nor Madam could tell what *gf* was—'why,' says she, '*gf*, spells wife, what else can it spell?' And, indeed, it is a much better, as well as shorter method of spelling wife, than *Doubteyff*, *gf*, *gf*, which in reality spells *Doubteyff*."

THIS IS MY MOTHER'S GRAVE.

While travelling through the western part of Kentucky, the day being very pleasant, nature just awaking from the slumbers of winter, dressing herself in the garb and verdure of spring, the zephyrs of the morning gently passing, and the feathered tribes making the hills and vales re-echo with the intonations of their songs; after riding until ten o'clock A. M. I saw a church to my right, and the number of persons assembled indicated a day of preaching. Being weary, and wishing to hear preaching, I concluded to remain and hear the sermon. East of the church was a large grave yard, over which being green turf, tomb stones and willows. As I was a stranger to all present, I turned aside to meditate on the ruins of fallen nature, among the tombs and epitaphs of those who once flourished in life, but are now in the eternal world. I had scarcely entered the grave yard, before an association of ideas crowded upon my mind, and produced a silent solemnity which enables us to meditate with a degree of fearful pleasure on the condition of departed spirits.

In this frame of mind, my attention was directed to an epitaph which pointed to the heavens, and spoke in language not to be misunderstood, the condition of the humble follower of Christ. The words were "The mortal remains of—, who left this world, August 1832, in the 53d year of her age."

"She lived a saint,
She reigns above."

Reflecting on the happy exchange which this aged disciple had made, and leaning on the east end of her pailing, the breathless silence was broke by the soft and gentle walk of one who slow and cautiously approached, as if walking on sacred ground. She was tall, pale, her features regular, her appearance commanding, and her manners gentle and dignified. At the head of the grave, she knelt, prayed, and wept.—Overwhelmed in sorrow for a short time, she

sunk, as if in despair, but soon revived, and though the tears flowed fast from her eyes, yet there was a cheerfulness played upon her cheek, as if she had found support from an unseen hand, while her countenance caught almost a heavenly flame. After rising to her feet she beheld the stranger, startled and was a little confused. I requested her to be composed, saying, though a stranger and unseen, I had been solemnly and joyfully affected during my walk among the dead. She begged me to pardon her weakness, and said "the only apology I can make is, *This is my mother's grave*." Here her voice faltered, but she continued, "My mother, a godly woman, but I never appreciated the value of a pious mother until she died from me. But the last clod had scarcely fallen on her—or this monument erected, until I felt my loss, and it was my disregard to her prayers, and exhortations, while living, (for I was strictly dutiful in every thing but religion,) that pierced my already lacerated heart with the most intolerable pangs. I then remembered my sins, deplored my condition, as a lost sinner as well as an orphan, exposed to all the evils to which human nature is incident. But when every other refuge failed, I went to my mother's God; his kind arm protected me, and his grace diverted the cold waters of trouble from rolling so heavily over my bosom. It was the same grace that gave me an assurance that at last I should rest in ineffable bliss, and with her who gave me birth, and ever adore the God whose grace re-unites kindred spirits."

Let this be an encouragement to mothers ever to press on the minds of their children their duties to God, and the lessons of salvation taught in his holy word; remembering that all her prayers are recorded in heaven, and not a tear or a sigh is unseen by the God of the righteous, nor a word, properly spoken that does not fall to the heart of a child, and though it may during her life, apparently be inactive or forgotten, after her death it will unfold as the bud of the tree opens to the genial rays of the sun; and not unfrequently is this the means of bringing even the prodigal to repentance. Yes, while a mother's voice is silent in the grave, and her efforts palsied by the withering arm of death, there is a voice sounding in the ear of children, and efforts in their own bosoms wooing and leading them to the God of their mother.

WATCH AND PRAY.

At a late anniversary in this city, Rev. Mr. Patton, of the Presbyterian church, Broom street, related the following anecdote.

The subject reminded Mr. P. of a godly colored man in the vicinity of Philadelphia, with whom he had spent many hours of pleasant converse, when he first hoped in Christ, and was turning his eyes towards the ministry. Poor Tom, (for this was the name of his colored friend,) had been converted when a slave, had learned to read, was called to the dying bed of his master, to read the Bible to him, was emancipated by his master's will, and after having redeemed his wife, had removed to the suburbs of Philadelphia.

"Massa, me hear you are going to study to be a Minister."

"Yes."

"Will you let poor Tom say one thing to you?"

"Yes."

"Well, you know the good master says, 'watch and pray.' Now you may watch all the time, and if you pray, the devil will get in. You may pray all the time, and if you do not watch, the devil will get in. But if you watch and pray all the time, the devil will not get in. It is just like the sword of God put into the hands of the angel at the entering of the garden; it turns every way. If the devil came before, it turns there; if the devil came behind, it turns there. Yes, massa, it turns every way."—Boston Telegraph.

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY.

Having been duly organized, are now ready to receive proposals for FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE. At their office in State Street, a few doors west of Front Street.

THIS Institution was incorporated by the Legislature of this State, for the purpose of effecting FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE. Its capital is \$150,000, with authority to increase the same to \$1,000,000. The first named sum is all paid in or secured, and the whole amount, (\$150,000) is vested in Bank funds, Mortgages, and approved endorsed notes; all which, on the shortest notice, could be converted into cash, and appropriated to the payment of losses. The Directors pledge themselves to issue policies on as favorable terms as any other Office in the United States, and by fairness and liberality in conducting the business of the Company, they expect to gain the confidence of the public. The following gentlemen are Directors of the Company:

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Hartford, Jan. 1833.

HARTFORD, JUNE 5, 1833.

FARMERS AND MECHANICS BANK.

NOTICE is hereby given that the books for subscription to the Capital Stock of "The Farmers and Mechanics Bank" will be opened under the direction of the undersigned at Allen's Hall in the City of Hartford, on the second Tuesday of July next, being the 9th day of the month, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and ten dollars on each share is required to be paid to the Commissioners at the time of subscribing.

WILLIAM S. HOLBARD,
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WANTED.

As Principal in "Hill's Academy, Essex," Conn. An Instructor competent to teach the various branches of education, usually taught in such institutions, Languages &c., To commence his school about the first of October, 1833. Any person desirous of obtaining the situation will please apply to the subscribers.

EZRA S. MATHER,
RICHARD F. WILLIAMS, } Committee.
JOSEPH N. HAYDEN.

Essex, Saybrook, July 1st 1833.

N. B. The Editor of the Conn. Journal, New Haven, is requested to insert the above for three weeks and forward his bill to P. Canfield.

WANTED.

A LOAN of 6000 dollars for a term of years, to be secured by mortgage of unencumbered and productive real estate in this city, of four times the value. Application personally or by letter may be made to the Editor of the Christian Secretary.

Hartford, June 29, 1833.

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